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By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

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——*Talem se læta ferebat*
Per medios, instans operi, regnisque futuris.
VIRG.

To the Author of the Jacobite Journal.

SIR,

THE serious Truths contained in this Letter, will, I hope, make an Apology unnecessary. You are to know, that I am of that high Order of Beings, which the World calls a married Man; that to render my State of Life happy, as well as honourable, I have, in every Thing, submitted to the Will of my Wife: And this, I can truly say, not more from a Conviction of the great Duty of Obedience, than to avoid Contention, and to promote Family Peace, and Good-humour in my House. It is now eleven Years since the kindest and the loveliest of her Sex honoured me with the Possession of her Sweetness: In all which Time, 'till within a little more than a Twelvemonth, she has condescended to make my Servitude my Delight, abridging me only where my Wishes were strongest, and consequently leading to Excess; and indulging me in every Thing indifferent in my own Opinion, or desirable in hers. This uniformity of Conduct had rendered us the Admiration and Envy of all our Acquaintance; there was hardly a married Woman who visited us, but proposed me as an Example to her Husband, and treasured up the Maxims of my Wife, as so many Lessons for her own Conduct. We were, in short, a Couple who left not Happiness to Chance; one plann'd what the other executed, and both enjoyed the Fruits of our Care. Alas! Mr. *Trott-Plaid*, I wish the Business of this Letter was only to tell you of my Happiness; but that (however well secured as you may think) has known its Period, and I am at present the most miserable of all Beings.

It is now about a Year since a grave Clergyman from *Oxford* came to board with us. To this Gentleman (though no Seducer of what my Wife calls her Virtue) I owe all my Misfortunes. He had not been a Month in the Family, before I observed that my Wife's Head had taken a political Turn; the Affairs of her Family began to be neglected; and notwithstanding we owed our entire Support to a genteel Post I enjoyed under the Government, I was compelled every Day at Table to hear that Government abused. At every Glass after Dinner, a Laugh and a whisper'd Toast between my Wife and her Friend, gave me fresh Cause of Uneasiness. My eldest Boy made his Appearance in a Plaid Waistcoat, and my Girl's Petticoat and Doll were of the same Stuff. I was pleased, indeed, at first, to hear the Child checked by her Mamma, for drinking *the King over the Water*; but was as much displeased at the Reason of that Check, which was, that *James* was a plain Name, and would save the Trouble of such unnecessary Distinctions.

Upon this Occasion it was, that I took upon me, for the first Time, to make a Remonstrance, in private, to my Wife: Which tho' I did with all the Submission of a Husband, I found, to my Cost, that I had done wrong. Instead of the Compliance I in some measure expected, I was upbraided by her as a mean-spirited Wretch; one who was willing to subsist by Shame, and to acknowledge Favours from a Set of Men, whose Friendship was a Disgrace to me; and that if I expected the Continuance of her Regard, I must think of some other Means of supporting my Family, than by an infamous Place, given me by those, who derived their Power of bestowing it from one who wanted Right to confer that Power. You will judge of my Concern, Mr. *Trott-Plaid*, at these Words.—I was sorry to differ in Opinion from my Wife, and yet was almost apt to imagine that Opinion a little unreasonable. To think of giving up my Post was an impracticable Thing, and to live under the Displeasure of my Wife, an impossible one. I intreated her to proceed with the utmost Caution in this Affair; and telling her I would ask her Friend's Advice in it, I left her to consult him.

I had the Pleasure of finding this honest Clergyman of a contrary Opinion. He saw no Objection, he said, to my holding a Place under the worst of Governments, provided I endeavoured, as much as in me lay, to act in Opposition to those who had obliged me. That neither Religion nor Conscience required me to refuse Favours from the Hands of those whom it was my Duty to detest. That an Opposition of this Kind was the more meritorious, as it was the more disinterested; and the Hazard of Property would be the best Proof I could give of the Sincerity of my Zeal. That all Men were under an Obligation to provide for their Families in the best Manner they were able; But tho' Necessity compelled me to eat the Bread of Shame, yet Conscience forbad me to live a Life of it. It was no Sin, he said, in War, to plunder the Enemy that we have first killed: And, by a Similitude of Reasoning, he conceived it was as innocent to plunder the Friend we intended afterwards to kill. That Measures, more than Men, wanted a Change; and that Power was the surest Means to ruin those who raised us to it. That for his own Part, he had Hopes of Preferment himself from the Government, which he intended to accept of without Scruple, as it might furnish him with the Means of doing Good, and of keeping weaker Men from Power, whose mistaken Gratitude for Obligations might tempt them to make unsuitable Returns. For these Reasons, he said, he begged Leave to differ from the good Lady of the House, and advised me to continue in my Post, as it served me in a double Capacity, both for private Support, and national Advantage.

I cannot conceal the Satisfaction of my Mind at the Reasoning of this worthy Gentleman. I submitted entirely to his Opinion; my Wife who is the best of Women, was easily brought over by her Friend, and domestick Harmony was again restored. The Groans of our bleeding Country indeed were too often in our Ears, and somewhat disturbed the Tranquility of our Minds; but the Hope that *every one would have his own at last*, set all things right, and we lived in Expectation of the happy Change.

It was about this Time that my Wife, who had very much improv'd her Spelling under the Tuition of her Friend, commenced Writer in the Cause. A Pamphlet, called *the State of the Nation*, and *Three Letters to the Whigs*, are the Product of her Invention. In these she so well succeeded, that many were of Opinion they wanted nothing but Truth to be finish'd Performances. Indeed that noble and free Spirit of Scandal, which is the Characteristic of those Pamphlets, is sufficient Evidence that their Author could be no other than a Woman.

We had the Pleasure, soon after this, to learn from the Clergyman, that a Friend of his in the Administration had presented him to a considerable Benefice in the Country. The good Man received our Congratulations upon the Occasion with Tears; and taking a most affectionate Leave, he retired to his Living. The Satisfaction we received in our Friend's Promotion would hardly have made us amends for the Pains of partaking with him, if an unfortunate Accident, and some Information that followed it, had not opened our Eyes to see that worthy Gentleman in his proper Character.

My Wife was busied in her political Studies one Day, with her *Bayley*'s Dictionary before her, when I received a Message from above, that my Employment was taken from me — I enquired into the Meaning of such Procedure, and I was answered, that I was an infamous, ungrateful Fellow; one that deserved hanging; and if I did not mend my Manners and my Wife, the Government might possibly take a severer Notice of me. With these Words the Messenger left me; and I retired to my Wife's Apartment for Comfort and Advice. That heroic Woman, instead of calling my Dissimulation a Misfortune, gloried in the Occasion. — It was now, she said, she would apply to the People for that Emolument the Enemies of their Country had dispossessed me of. That she had long been solicited by the Proprietors of certain News-Papers to lend her Abilities. That she had desired Time to consider of their Proposals, but was now determined; that she had indeed, for some Weeks past, administred Helps to *Old-England*, and the *London Evening Post*, and had occasionally furnished a few Papers upon Naval Affairs in the *Fool*; but that the Writers of those Papers were so incorrigibly dull, that her bare Intervention was of little Use; she therefore declared, as the Ministry had provoked her to plan their utter Ruin, she would hesitate no longer to undertake the sole Direction of them. That the Advantages arising from such Papers would treble those of the Post I had lost; and that I ought to look upon myself as the happiest of Men, in having a Head to my Family, who knew how to secure the Emoluments of a Husband by the very Means that must save her dearer Country from Destruction.

My Heart was overflowing with Comfort at these Assurances, when the Visit of a Friend interrupted the Discourse. — He condoled with me in the kindest manner for the Loss of my Place; but how, Mr. *Trott-plaid*, shall I express my Astonishment, when he assured me, upon his own Knowledge, that my Friend the Clergyman, that Friend I so dearly loved, was the Person to whom I was indebted for this Obligation! He told me, that the Business of this Viper, during the Time of his stay with us, was to pay his Court to the Administation, in which he so well succeeded as to obtain a Promise of Preferment. That to perfect this Promise, and to remove any Suspicions they might possibly entertain of his Principles, he had made a voluntary Sacrifice of my Wife and me; concluding, that I was an avowed Jacobite, and my Wife the Writer of every scurrilous Pamphlet that had infested the Public. I own to you, Mr. *Trott-plaid*, upon this Discovery I began to be ashamed of the Part I had acted. — It occurred to me, that the Principles of this Man might possibly be as false as his Friendship;

but my Wife conceived a different Opinion. — Bad Practices, ſhe ſaid, were no Proof of bad Principles; hers ſhe knew were right; and however ill her Friend might have treated her, his Name and Memory deſerved Reſpect, as by his Means ſhe was become a Pillar of Support to a falling Nation.

I will not tire you, Mr. *Trotplaid*, with my Wife's Arguments, or my own Submiſſions.—The News-Papers abovementioned have been ever ſince under her Direction; but, whether from a Want of Taſte in the Public, or from a Knowledge that they are the Writings of a Woman, the propoſed Advantages have fallen ſhort, even of common Subſiſtance. — It is impoſſible to repreſent to you the Diſtreſſes we have ſtruggled with; but what is the worſt of all, I have the Concern to ſee my Children taught Treaſon as ſoon as they can ſpeak; and my little Boy, juſt eight Years old, the Hopes of my Family, is turn'd Poet, and writes the *Varſes*, as he calls them, in the *London Evening Poſt*: He has juſt ſent ſome Lines on the Eclipſe † to the Preſs. Dear Sir, adviſe me what to do; for tho' my Wife hates you, and has often abuſed you in Print, I am

Your affectionate Friend,

and moſt humble Servant,

SIMON SUPPLE.

† *Note.* Theſe were printed in the *London Evening Poſt*, of *Saturday* laſt, and are well enough for ſuch a Child.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the London Gazette.

Berlin, July 16, N. S.

THE King of Pruſſia returned hither from Stettin laſt Friday Evening, and ſets out for Potzdam early on Sunday Morning.

Hague, July 23. On Saturday laſt the States of Holland aſſented, with a very ſmall Alteration, to the Scheme for replacing the aboliſh'd Farms by ſome new Taxes. By their Reſolution the Magiſtrates of the ſeveral Towns are empowered to raiſe, in the Manner they ſhall think proper, amongſt the Inhabitants of their Diſtrict, the Quotas preſcribed to them, and to deſtrain in Default of Payment: But in caſe the Magiſtrates ſhould fail to remit to the Public Treaſure, at the End of every Month, the Quotas of their reſpective Diſtricts, they are to produce the Reaſons for it, and the Prince of Orange is to judge of their Validity; and in caſe his Highneſs ſhould not in Equity think them ſatisfactory, the Magiſtrates themſelves are then to be diſtrained, as having been neglectful in the Execution of their Truſt. After taking this Reſolution the States ſeparated, but are to meet again Tomorrow, when they are to terminate this Affair by Reſumption, and to draw up the Placart to enact this new Regulation.

Peterſburgh, June 29. The Court has received a Plan from Moſcow, containing a clear and diſtinct View of that City, in the Condition it was before the Fires happened, and in each of the Quarters the Ravages they have made are particularly diſtinguiſhed. It appears from hence that there were five diſtinct Fires, viz. On the 21ſt and 26th of May laſt, and on the 2d, 4th, and 5th of June, and theſe in five ſeveral Quarters of the City. But notwithſtanding this, the Loſs is nothing near ſo great, or the Miſchief ſo terrible, as was reported. In the whole, there have been reduced to Aſhes three Convents, thirty two Churches, one thouſand nine hundred twenty-four Houſes, including Stables, Barns, &c. beſides fourteen Brewhouſes, thirteen Hoſpitals, five public Baths, and twelve Taverns. As there were in this City upwards of ſeventy thouſand Houſes, and ſix hundred Churches, it is clear that inſtead of a Half, there is not a twentieth Part of it conſumed. M. de Petzold, his Poliſh Majeſty's Miniſter, has received poſitive Orders from his Court, not to meddle any farther, directly or indirectly, with the Affair of the Count de la Salle. An Ambaſſador is arrived at Aſtracan from the new Shah of Perſia, and is on the Road hither, which gives great Satisfaction to the Court. W. E.

Hamburgh, July 16. They write from Norway, that the Heat continues ſo violent in that Northern Country, that they are apprehenſive of bad Conſequences from it. ib.

Poſnania, July 10. According to the Advices which we have received concerning the Fire which happened at Vilna, the Inhabitants might eaſily have extinguiſhed it at its Beginning; but the Hatred which they bore to the Jews, amongſt whom it began, prevented them from exerting themſelves till it was too late: For the Flames having communicated themſelves to the Cathedral Church of the Greeks, a violent high Wind aroſe, which carried the Fire into ſeveral Streets at once; this in ſhort occaſioned ſuch Deſolation, that ten Churches, together with ſeveral Religious Houſes, and above twenty magnificent Palaces, were reduced to Aſhes, as was likewiſe the Quarter of the Merchants, together with their Merchandize. More than 300 Inhabitants periſhed in the Flames, and were buried under the Ruins. This Year, ſince the Month of May, it is remarked, Fires have been very fatal to this Kingdom, ſince not only the great City of Mohilow, upon the Frontiers of Ruſſia, a Part of the Domains of the Crown, has been reduced to Aſhes, but the large City of Trocki, and the Cities of Poloczko, Jaroſlow, and Poſnania, have greatly ſuffered by Fire. ib.

Dreſden, July 15. The laſt Poſt from Poland bring us an Account of another great Fire which has happened at Ponig; it began a little before Sun-ſet, and was not extinguiſhed till Two o'Clock in the Morning, in which Time 160 Houſes were burnt to the Ground, and many others damaged. ib.

Hanover, July 16. The laſt Diſpatches from the Earl of Hyndford inform us, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has declared, that the Maritime Powers may depend on another Body of Auxiliary Troops, in caſe the Negociations at Aix la Chapelle take a bad Turn. ib.

Franckfort, July 18. Tomorrow the 1ſt Column of Ruſſian Auxiliaries will march along the Glacis of the City of Nuremberg, in their Way to Furth. ib.

Aix la Chapelle, July 17. The Marquiſate Soto-Major, Plenipotentiary from his Catholick Majeſty, had a few Days ago a very long Conference with the Duke de St. Severin, at the Cloſe of which, they went to the Town-Houſe, where they found the reſt of the Miniſters Plenipotentiaries, with whom they conferred a long Time. We are aſſured, that at this Meeting they ſettled four Points of very great Importance, of which only one has, as yet, tranſpired. This regards the Time and Method in which the Ceſſions and Evacuations are to be performed; and we are aſſured, that it has been adjuſted in the following Manner; the French are to quit the Low Countries at the ſame Time, and in the ſame Proportion the Imperialiſts leave the Neighbourhood of Genoa, and evacuate the Dutchies of Modena, Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtella. We are aſſured, that all Points in Diſpute between Great Britain and France are adjuſted, and that thoſe between Great-Britain and Spain are on the Point of being adjuſted; that the firſt of Auguſt is fixed for opening the Congreſs, when Count Beſtucheff Rumin will aſſist on the Part of Ruſſia, Count Taube, as Miniſter from Sweden, Baron Slerdorff from the Elector of Cologne, and Baron Wochtendonk on the Behalf of the Elector Palatine. The Evacuations will be made in the ſame Month. ib.

Chambery, July 4. If Appearances are not always falacious, we ſhall ſhortly re-enter under the Dominion of our lawful Sovereign. The Spaniards are making all the Diſpoſitions, which ſeem to indicate an Intention of abandoning their Conqueſts. Their Troops have all received Orders to be ready to march on the firſt Notice. They are getting rid of their Magazines, and ſelling all the Proviſions they had laid up in the Fortreſſes of Montmeillan and Chabonniere, and, in Conſequence of the ſame Diſpoſitions, their Purveyors have left off ſending any Thing more. ib.

Paris, July 19. The Muſqueteers, who are in the Low-Countries, have Orders to be at Compeigne on the Firſt of the next Month. The King has received, within theſe few Days, a Courier from the King of Sardinia, with ample Diſpatches, by which that Prince fully juſtifies himſelf with Regard to what paſſed between the Duke of Richlieu and Count Brown. ib.

Hague, July 25. The Hereditary Prince of Brandenbourgh Anſpach returned Yeſterday to Utrecht, extremely well ſatisfied with the Reſpect that has been ſhewn him at the Court of the moſt Serene Stadtholder. M. d'Ayrolles, the Reſident of Great-Britain, has preſented a Memorial to their High Mightineſſes; and Mr. Keith, the Secretary, charged with the Affairs of the ſame Court, who has been in Conference with the Lords of the Regency upon the Diſpatches he has received, by an Expreſs from Lord Sandwich, departs Tomorrow for Hanover, in order to receive the laſt Orders of his Britannick Majeſty, and afterwards is to go to Vienna, where he will have the Care of the Affairs of his Court, during the Abſence of Sir Thomas Robinſon. ib.

The two Sons of Count Bentinck, Lord of Rhoon and Pendregt, are going to make a little Tour to London, to viſit the Counteſs of Portland, their Grandmother.

According to the laſt Letters from Hanover, the King continues in perfect Health, and his Majeſty goes, on the 29th of this Month, for Gottingue.

There is Advice which ſays, that the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Jews at Prague is granted but for Ten Years. ib.

From the London Gazette.

Rome, July 6. N. S. The Pope, being deſirous to encourage the Introduction of Commerce in the Eccleſiaſtical State, has cauſed an Edict to be publiſhed, by which he grants the Exemption of all Duties upon Woollen, Silks, and Linnen Manufactures, that are introduced into the ſaid State; as likewiſe the Exemption of Duties on the Exportation of them Abroad.

Florence, July 9. N. S. The Duke de Richlieu, General and Commander of the French Troops at Genoa, is ſhortly expected here, from whence he propoſes to proceed for Rome and Naples. The Hon. Capt. Hervey, who ſome Time ago commanded his Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Princeſſa, and who now commands the Phœnix, has been preſented by Count Richecourt, in the Name of the Emperor, with a fine Gold Snuff-Box, ſet with Diamonds and Emeralds, in Conſideration of the great Service he did, in towing out of the Mole of Leghorn, the Merchant Ship which had accidentally taken Fire there. By the lateſt Accounts from the Auſtrian Army, twenty-ſix Battalions remained at the Line, from Brugato to the Biſcia; and the reſt of the Troops, for Want of Subſiſtance, were retired to the Milaneſe and the Lodeſan. General Brown has now fixed his Head-Quarters at Lodi.

Liege, July 23. N. S. Marſhal Saxe ſet out laſt Saturday from Bruſſels for Compeigne; 45 Squadrons of Dragoons are actually marching from the Low Countries to the Pais Meſſine, and the three Biſhopricks.

Hague, July 20. N. S. The States of Holland met laſt Wedneſday according to their Adjournment, and reſumed the Conſideration of the Plan for authorizing the Magiſtrates to levy, proviſionally, the Quotas that each Diſtrict is to furniſh, in lieu of the Taxes which have been lately aboliſhed. They have now confirmed their Reſolution of laſt Saturday; and as it is apprehended that the Magiſtrates of ſome of the Towns, ſuch as Harlaem and Leyden, will not be able to obey the Orders of the States in the Collection of their Quota's, Commiſſioners are to be appointed, in order to aſſiſt the Magiſtrates of thoſe Towns in the Execution of their Office. The States of Guelderland ſeparated a few Days ago; but before they broke up, they reſolved to continue the Impoſts and Farmers upon the old Footing; promiſing, however, at the ſame Time, to give the People all poſſible Satisfaction as to the Grievance complain'd of: But the Mob was not to be ſatisfied with this Declaration; they ſtill perſiſt in demanding to be exempted from all Manner of Taxes, and have aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner in ſeveral Parts of the Province, where they have committed great Diſorders. There has been alſo of late ſome Diſturbances in North Holland, on Account of the Tythes; from which the Country People thought they were likewiſe to be freed; but upon the Advancement of ſome Regular Troops, every Thing ſeems to be pretty quiet there again. General d'Aylva is appointed by the Prince of Orange to put in Execution the Plan relating to the Incorporation of 30 of the Regiments that are Priſoners of War in France.

Note, *As all the Grub-ſtreet Authors are now going into the Country to Harveſt-Work, the Court of Criticiſm is adjourned till their Return to Town.*

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

Paſſports are come over from Spain, ſigned the 6th of July, N. S. by his Moſt Catholick Majeſty; but Ships will not go to trade with Spain till the Beginning of Auguſt next: In the mean Time Paſſports are proviſionally come from Madrid, in which the Ships that are going to Ports in other Kingdoms, &c. are permitted to go into any Spaniſh Ports unmoleſted, to be provided, if in Neceſſity, with Water, Proviſions, Repairs, &c. W. E.

They write from Paris, that the Subſcription for Sixteen Millions, granted by the Clergy to the King by way of Free Gift, was filled up in leſs than four Days. ib.

Yeſterday the Quarter Seſſions was held for the County of Surry, at Guilford, when upwards of 200 Priſoners, who were confined in the King's Bench, New Goal, and Marſhalſea, for Debt, were diſcharged by the Inſolvent Act. ib.

The Beginning of the Eclipſe on Thurſday laſt here in Town, was about three Minutes paſt Nine, and the End about eight Minutes paſt Twelve: The Quantity eclipſed did not exceed ten Digits. During the Time of the Eclipſe Venus made a beautiful Appearance thro' the Teleſcopes, in the Form of a Creſcent or New Moon. ib.

Yeſterday Mr. Weſt, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, was diſpatched Expreſs to Madrid; being the firſt that has been ſent to that Court ſince the Declaration of War. ib.

By the Death of the Lady Harcourt, a large Jointure deſcends to the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Harcourt. ib.

The Pope has publiſhed an Edict, whereby all thoſe that have already, or ſhall for the future, eſtabliſh a Manufacture of Silk, Cloth, or Linnen, either in that Capital, or in any Province of the Eccleſiaſtical State, are exempted from paying any Tax; and the Goods worked up at theſe Manufactures, and exported, are likewiſe to paſs without paying Duty. ib.

The Hon. Sir William Pepperell, Knt. who had the Command at the taking of Cape Breton, is ſoon expected in England from thence. ib.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed a Convoy for the Merchant-ſhips bound to Portugal, which is to depart from Spithead on the 25th Inſtant. ib.

The Endeavour, Cartel Ship, is arrived at Fowey, from St. Maloes. ib.

The Prize lately taken by the Secker Privateer of New York, and carried into Jamaica, is reckoned worth 20,000 l. ib.

By a Letter from Gibraltar, dated June 7, we learn, that the French are ordered to ſtop Hoſtilities every where. Laſt Friday three of their Men of War went by here, ſuppoſed to be from Cadiz; they met the Colcheſter and Spence with their Convoy, ſhewed their Colours, and went on. The next Day they fell in with the Guernſey, and did the ſame. Soon after they met two Engliſh Merchantmen from Leghorn and Cagliari, now here, bound to America, to whom they behaved in the ſame Manner. ib.

On Monday laſt the Fly Sloop of War ſailed from Falmouth on a Cruize. ib.

Thurſday a Woman well known by the Name of Fair Nell, was found drowned in the River near Vauxhall. On examining her Lodgings, they found upwards of 300 l. in old Engliſh Coin. ib.

Laſt Saturday a dreadful Fire happened at Shawford in Suſſex, occaſioned by the Careleſſneſs of a Maid-ſervant, leaving a Candle among ſome Flax; which conſumed four Dwelling Houſes, beſides Barns, Stables, and a large Quantity of Grain; the Damage is computed at 2000 l. ib.

Monday.

They write from Aix-la-Chapelle, July 21, that ſo perfect a Harmony prevails amongſt the Plenipotentiaries, that it is not doubted but that the definitive Treaty between the High Contracting Powers will be ready to be ſigned the 15th or the 20th of next Month, to the End that Peace may be proclaimed at Paris the 25th, the Feaſt of St. Louis. The Convention in relation to the reſpective Evacuations is already regulated, and will be put in Execution as ſoon as Advice ſhall have been received, that the Orders ſent by the King of Great-Britain for the Reſtitution of Cape Breton ſhall be arrived at Louisburgh. W. E.

They write from Boiſleduc, July 22, That his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland has at preſent his Head Quarters at Fyndhoven, and the Engliſh Troops canton in the Neighbourhood of that Place, where they obſerve the moſt exact Diſcipline, that Prince having ordered the Soldiers, who ſhall be guilty of any Excels, to be ſeverely puniſhed; and to the End that they may be kept in better Decorum, it has been intimated to the inhabitants, that thoſe who ſhould have Complaints to make of them, have Liberty to addreſs them immediately to the Duke himſelf. ib.

They write from Milan, that the four Genoeſe Senators that were ſent thither as Hoſtages in 1746, were to be releaſed on the 10th Inſtant, N. S. in order to facilitate the Exchange of Priſoners with that Republick. Thoſe Letters likewiſe add, that a great Reinforcement of Imperial Troops was lately arrived from Germany in their Neighbourhood. ib.

Letters from Chamberry ſay, that by Orders of the Royal Infant Don Philip, the extraordinary Contribution lately demanded has been remitted, and that they have great Hopes that they ſhall not be called upon any more even for the monthly Aſſeſſments; but as to the Evacuation of that Dutchy, by the Spaniſh Troops, thoſe Letters are ſilent. ib:

Edinburgh, July 11. Laſt Week the Right Hon. the Convention of the Royal Burrows met here, when the Right Hon. George Drummond, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of this City, and Archibald Macauley, Eſq; Conſervator of the Scots Privileges at Campvere, were deputed by the Convention to go over to Holland, and congratulate, in their Name, the Prince of Orange, on his Acceſſion to the Stadtholderſhip, and to negotiate a Renewal of the Treaty of Commerce, which it is ſaid, expires in a few Years. ib.

Tueſday.

Laſt Friday Benjamin Gough, one of the Meſſengers belonging to the Admiralty, who was intruſted with ten Bank Notes, viz. eight of 100 l. each; one of 40 l. and one of 20 l. the Whole amounting to 860 l. made off with them all, and has not ſince been heard of.

Several Perſons are in purſuit of Gough, the Meſſenger belonging to the Admiralty, and as he is known by moſt of the Officers of the Navy, it is thought he cannot poſſibly eſcape Abroad. W. E.—*Not with all the Money in his Pocket.*

We learn from Parma, July 9, that Count Brown, General in Chief of the Imperial Army, arrived here on the 5th, in the Evening, from the Eaſtern Riveira; but he only paſſed by, going directly to the Convent of St. Martin, where a Lodging was provided for him. The Troops begin, by Degrees, to return to the Quarters of Cantonment, which they occupied the laſt Winter. W. E.

Colonel Blurquet, Aid de Camp General, who was ſent to Genoa, to make a freſh Attempt with the Government in favour of our Priſoners, is returned, and it is reported that he has partly ſucceeded in his Commiſſion, and that there will ſhortly be an Exchange of theſe Priſoners for a like Number of Genoeſe Priſoners of War. ib.

We learn, that his Majeſty, in going from Herenhauſen to Hanover, in his Coach, was overturned, and fell between the Wheels, but providentially received no Hurt. ib.

Laſt Saturday a Meſſenger Extraordinary arrived from the King of Pruſſia, with Diſpatches of Importance; and, as we hear, in particular to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who was pleaſed to honour him by admitting him into his Preſence, and asking him ſeveral Queſtions. ib.

We are credibly informed, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will not arrive in Town till next Week.

We hear, that Major Richard Bowles, of the late Col. Gardner's Regiment, Brother of the late William Bowles, Eſq; of Mark-Lane, and who was ſo dangerouſly wounded at the Battle of Preſton Pans, where he has been obliged to remain, under the Care of ſeveral Surgeons, ever ſince, is now ſo well recovered, that it is expected he will ſhortly go to Bath for the more perfect Eſtabliſhment of his Health. ib.

This Morning died, in an Apoplectic Fit, Mr. Thomas Wildey, Maſter of the great Toyſhop the Corner of St. Paul's. ib.

Wedneſday.

Copy of a Letter from the Duke of Newcaſtle to Admiral Bynge, Commander of the Engliſh Squadron in the Mediterranean.

SIR,

"The King of Spain and the Republick of Genoa having acceded in Form to the Preliminaries ſigned at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 30th of April, N. S. it is agreed that all Hoſtilities ſhall immediately ceaſe in Italy. I have Orders to inform you, that the King's Intention is, that as ſoon as you receive this Letter, you ſend Orders to the Commanders of all his Majeſty's Ships in the Mediterranean not to commit any more Hoſtilities againſt the Subjects of France, Spain, and Genoa. You will ſoon receive Orders from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to return to England, or at leaſt to ſend thither the greateſt Part of his Majeſty's Squadron under your Command. I have ſubjoined, by the King's Order, the Copy of a Declaration ſigned the 8th of July, N. S. by Lord Sandwich and the Miniſters of France and Holland at Aix-la-Chapelle. My Orders alſo are, that the King deſires you would exactly conform to the Tenor of this Declaration, as far as it regards the Squadron you command. I am, &c. (Signed)

Hanover, July 11. HOLLES NEWCASTLE." W. E.

Mr. Keith, Secretary to the Lord Sandwich, is gone to Hanover, where he is to receive his Inſtructions, and thence proceed to the Court of Vienna, where he is to act for the preſent as his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter, in the Place of Sir Thomas Robinſon, who is appointed Coadjutor with Lord Sandwich at Aix-la-Chapelle. ib.

Yeſterday a Meſſenger was ſent from the Secretary's Office to the Court of France, being the Firſt ſince the Beginning of the War. ib.

It is confidently reported, that Peace will be proclaimed with France and Spain the 11th of October next; being the Day of his Majeſty's Coronation. ib.

Monday laſt the Right Hon. the Lord Bateman and his new married Lady, were introduced to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, at Leiceſter Houſe, and were graciouſly received. ib.

Tueſday Evening laſt, the General Quarterly Seſſions of the Peace for the County of Surry, ended at Guildford, when above 460 Priſoners for Debt, and Fugitives, were diſcharged purſuant to the late Inſolvent Act. ib.

Thurſday.

On Tueſday a Court-Martial began to be held on board the Catherine-Yatcht at Deptford, for the Trial of the Secretary of Commodore Mitchell, at Flushing, for the Murder of Capt. Gregory. ib.

On Monday laſt came on before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, at the Court of King's-Bench at Guildhall, a very remarkable Cauſe, between Mr. Willis, an eminent Paſtry-Cook in St. Paul's Church-Yard, Plaintiff, and an eminent Dealer in Coals of this City, Defendant, for delivering two Chaldron of Coals, one in February, and the other in April laſt, which on being re meaſured by the proper Coal-Meters, were found each to want four Buſhels of their Meaſure; and, after a Trial of ſome Hours, the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and the Dealer was convicted in the Penalty of Fifty Pounds for each Chaldron, beſides the Forfeiture of the Coals. ib.

The Mary Sloop of War, ſtationed in America, has taken a Polacco Ship, which has on Board an immenſe Treaſure, and has carried her into Barbadoes. ib.

Friday.

When Peace is proclaimed, which is expected will be the 11th of October next, his Majeſty, we are informed, intends to go to St. Paul's, Mr. Handel having Directions to compoſe a new Anthem to be ſung on the Occaſion. W. E.

We are informed, that as ſoon as the Peace is quite ſettled, and the Buſineſs of Parliament by that Means diminiſhed, the firſt thing undertaken will be the Regulation of the Engliſh Plantations and Colonies, which by the Abuſe of Power that has been repoſed in the Governors, have been ſo diſtreſſed as to call loudly for the Aſſiſtance of Parliament.

GALLIMATIA *from the Papers.*

Thurſday Morning the Markets at Covent Garden, St. James's, &c. were almoſt without any Gardeners in them, they being terrified from coming on Account of the Eclipſe, and for fear they ſhould be obliged to go home in the Dark. W. E—*I believe it will not ſoon be in the Power of the Aſtronomers to frighten them ſo again.*

Friday the Company of Apothecaries held their grand Annual *Herbarizing* Feaſt at Putney Bowling-Green, where, after a very learned Lecture on a Number of curious Plants collected in Kent and Surry, a very elegant Entertainment was provided for them. ib.—*We hear the Company was much better pleaſed with the* elegant Entertainment, *than with the* herbarizing Lecture.

Monday a private Centinel of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards received the laſt Part of 500 Laſhes in St. James's Park, for robbing the Hoſpital, and divers other offences, and was afterwards drummed out of the Regiment with a Halter about his Neck. ib.—*It was kind to give him what is likely to be of ſo much uſe to him.*

On Saturday Morning one Lurkin, a Higgler, was robbed near the Trees called the Seven Siſters, in Tottenham Road, by two Fellows dreſſed like Sailors, who took from him 10s. and one Halfpenny. ib.—*If this Paragraph be, as moſt probably it is, Invention,* LURKIN *ſhould have been the Name of one of the Thieves.*

In a ſhort Time a *Group* of the moſt eminent Painters of London and Weſtminſter ſet out for Paris, to make their Brethren of that Metropolis a viſit on the approaching Proſpect of Peace, and ſee their curious Performances during the Separation by War. ib.—*The Meeting between theſe two Groups will probably make a good Picture.*

W—t and P——ks, or rather Italicks, by Mrs. Anna Maria Supple.

The Public having been repeatedly aſſured, that all the *material Difficulties* at Aix were actually *ſurmounted* by the very *wiſe* and *experienced* Miniſters already there, ſome ŒDIPUS is deſired to inform the ſaid Public, what Need there was for a *ſecond Plen——y* from a certain Court, and whether that *Second* goes to *Aix* as an *Aſſiſtant* only, or as a *Supplanter*.

Many other Matters, in this Year of *Riddles*, might be propoſed to ſuch an *Interpreter of Secrets*; particularly with regard to ſeveral *Orders* and *Counter-Orders* from the French Court; the great *Confidence*, and great *Diffidence*, that alternately appear between certain Powers; what is meant by the Words *pure* and *ſimple Acceſſion*, when conſequent Circumſtances diſcover ſuch Acceſſion to be clogged with *Reſerves* and *tacit Expectations*; and how it happens that *ſix Weeks* AND *ſix Weeks*, which are the *Two Limitations* for the Ceaſing of Hoſtilities on this Side the Line, came to be contracted, *by Interpretation*, into ONE *ſix Weeks only*, with regard to the *State of the Reſtitutions* ——Is not this giving up a *great Advantage*, and probably charging ourſelves with a *large Expence for Reparations*, in reſpect to the Operations of *our Fleets* in the *Weſt-Indies*, during the *laſt ſix Weeks* they are allowed to *act* in. L. E. P.

If this Deſign appears,
I'll lug 'em by the Ears
Until I make them crack,
And ſo will I ifack.—Spoken by the Oppoſition in the *Rehearſal*.

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